

**TRANSMITTAL OF APPEAL BRIEF (Large Entity)**Docket No.  
**GRLK-P121-US**In Re Application Of: **Carlo Neri**

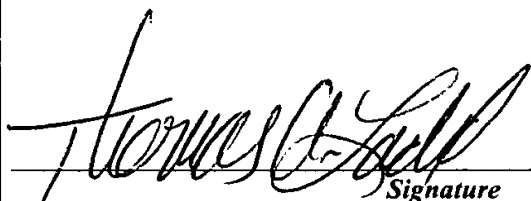
Application No.	Filing Date	Examiner	Customer No.	Group Art Unit	Confirmation No.
<b>09/692,025</b>	<b>October 19, 2000</b>	<b>Joseph David Anthony</b>	<b>27268</b>	<b>1714</b>	<b>5441</b>

Invention: **MIXTURES OF ADDITIVIES FOR ORGANIC POLYMERS IN GRANULAR FORM**COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS:

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Dated: **May 18, 2007**

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May 18, 2007

(Date)

  
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cc:

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Appl. No. : 09/692,025 Confirmation No. 5441  
Applicant : Carlo Neri  
Filed : October 19, 2000  
TC/A.U. : 1714  
Examiner : JOSEPH DAVID ANTHONY  
TITLE : MIXTURES OF ADDITIVES  
FOR ORGANIC POLYMERS IN  
GRANULAR FORM  
Docket No. : GRLK-P121-US  
Customer No. : 27268  
Appeal No. : 2007-0101

REHEARING BRIEF

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(37 C.F.R. § 1.8(a))

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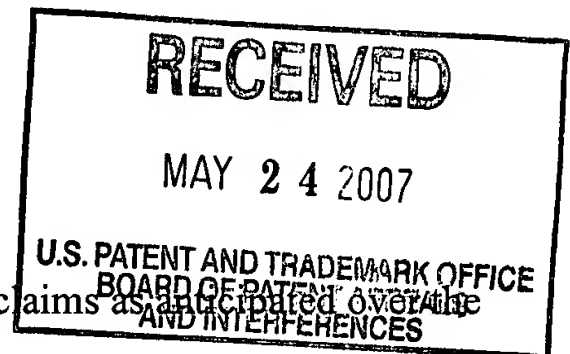
May 18, 2007

By:

Kay VanDuesen

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United States Patent and Trademark Office  
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The Decision of this Board affirmed a rejection of pending claims as anticipated over the references US 5,888,254; 4,729,796; and 5,437,688 by a decision dated March 22, 2007.

Applicant traverses the continuing rejection of claims as anticipated pursuant to 35 USC §102(b) and requests rehearing concerning the said rejections.

**I. US 5,888,254 as an anticipating reference.**

**A. Dried Solids of a Solution does not Include a Claimed "Gluing Agent".**

The '254 reference discloses a solution made from components of the claims concentrated to dryness. Example 1. As a dried solution, the resulting solid will be substantially homogeneous.

The Board decision of March 22, 2007 cited *In re Thorpe*, 777 F.2d 695, 697, (Fed.Cir., 1985) in support of the doctrine that the patentability of a product does not depend on the manner

in which it is made. However, quoted language in the decision of the Board appears to have been overlooked.

"If the product in a product-by-process claim **is the same as** . . . .<sup>1</sup>  
a product of the prior art, the claim is unpatentable even though the  
prior product was made by a different process.

The claimed mixture of additives is not "**the same as**" the '254 reference. The claimed mixture is formed by a melt of all or a part of the lowest melting component, which, upon solidifying acts as a gluing agent for the remaining components. It is therefore apparent that the remaining components remain in the physical state as when added to the mixture. Furthermore, a granule formed would disclose regions of higher melting component(s) in a matrix formed by the lowest melting component 'glued' to discrete non-melted component(s), thereby forming a non-homogeneous granule. It is not sufficient to show that prior to processing a product of the prior art may have been made from the same ingredients, or that it is the same state of matter (solid, liquid or gas). An anticipating reference must disclose a product that "is the same as" the claimed invention.

No part of the '254 reference has been identified that discloses a "gluing agent". Neither the examiner nor this Board identifies the lowest melting component of the product of the applied Example 8 of '254, or any evidence that the lowest melting component, what ever that may be, serves as a gluing agent for the remaining components of Example . It is not taught, nor argued, that any component of the product of the '254 reference melts at the disclosed process

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<sup>1</sup> The *Thorpe* sentence includes at this point "or obvious from". This phrase is omitted because the basis of the rejection is anticipation, not obviousness.

temperature: 120°C. Since the solid form of the '254 reference, and the claimed invention are physically different, the '254 reference cannot disclose a product that **"is the same as"** the claimed granule. For the stated reasons, the '254 reference does not anticipate the claims 1 – 6, 8 – 21.

## **II. US 4,729,796 as an anticipating reference.**

### **A. New Basis for Rejection – Sodium Hydroxide as stabilizer**

This Board supports the anticipation rejection by identification of a new basis not identified by the Examiner, (37 CFR 41.50(b)) to wit: that the '796 reference discloses sodium hydroxide as a stabilizer.

The relied-upon Example 1 discloses a colophony solution containing sodium hydroxide that is incorporated with a pigment, then dried, to form a free-flowing granular material. In a step preceding drying the solid ingredients to form the free-flowing granular material, the solution is acidified by HCl to a pH of 4. At such pH, no sodium hydroxide is present. The combination of sodium hydroxide and hydrochloric acid at pH 4 forms sodium chloride. The absence of sodium hydroxide in the product of the '796 reference perhaps explains why the Examiner did not assert the presence of sodium hydroxide as a stabilizer.

Repeating for emphasis: in the dried, free-flowing, granular material of the '796 reference, sodium hydroxide is not present. Therefore the factual basis for the asserted anticipation does not exist.

### **B. Homogeneous Precipitate vs Discrete Mixture Component(s)**

Furthermore, for the same reasons discussed above concerning the '254 reference, as a solid precipitated from a solution, the solid of the '796 reference is substantially homogeneous in

contrast to discrete non-melted components 'glued' in a matrix formed of the lowest melting component according to the claimed mixture. Relating the distinguishing feature to the *Thorpe* test, the '796 reference cannot disclose a product that **"is the same as"** the claimed granule.

C. Absence of "Gluing Agent"

The Board decision indicates that the Board did not address the fact that the '796 reference did not disclose a gluing agent that is "a stabilizer, a pigment, a dye, or a bleaching agent" as claimed. The failure to address the gluing agent claim element may result from the construction given the claims by the Board which failed to include the 'gluing' claim element. Board Opinion, p. 5.

Alternatively, the Board failed to recognize the significance of Applicant's argument that "a gluing agent is not identified that is a stabilizer, a pigment, a dye, or a bleaching agent according to Applicant's claims". Reply Brief, p. 15-16. The claims call for the molten part of the lowest melting component of: stabilizers plus pigments, and/or dyes or bleaching agents to "act as a gluing agent". It is immaterial that '796 discloses "granular pigment compositions comprising an antioxidant and sodium hydroxide" if neither component meets the claim limitation of a gluing agent. It has not been established that either component of the '796 reference "act[s] as a gluing agent". For this additional reason the '796 reference does not anticipate claims 1 – 6, 8 – 21.

D. New Ground of Rejection - "Carrier" as a defined term.

The Board decision notes as an objection that Applicant's "Specification does not define the term "carrier." " Board Opinion, p. 11. This statement suggests that the lack of definition of

"carrier" in some way renders the specification defective to the prejudice of the applicant. It may not.

Claims must be construed 'as one skilled in the art'. *In re Cortright* 165 F.3d 1353, 1358 (Fed.Cir., 1999); *Scripps Clinic & Research Foundation v Genentech, Inc.*, 927 F.2d 1565, 1576 (Fed.Cir., 1991). Applicants are afforded license by *Autogiro Company of America v United States* 384 F.2d 391, 397, 155 USPQ 697, 702 (Ct.Cl., 1967) to define terms. Failing to define terms leaves the terms as having their customary meaning in the art.

The Patent and Trademark Office places the burden on the Examiner to apply the plain meaning of words in the claims of applications. See "MPEP 2111.01 Plain Meaning. THE WORDS OF A CLAIM MUST BE GIVEN THEIR "PLAIN MEANING" UNLESS THEY ARE DEFINED IN THE SPECIFICATION." Since the burden is placed on Examiners to give words of a claim their 'plain meaning' unless otherwise defined, it follows that this Board must do likewise. Thus, Applicant may not suffer prejudice, but may enjoy from this Board the 'plain meaning' of the term "carrier" in the claims under consideration.

Attached hereto is a definition of 'carrier' as that term is used in the art.<sup>2</sup> Applied to the '796 reference, colophony meets the definition provided as a substance present in an appreciable amount that carries a trace of a specified substance with it through a process. The antioxidant, pentaerythrityl-tetrakis-[3-(3,5-ditertbutyl-4-hydroxy-phenyl)propionate] present in the suspension at 1 part per hundred, is apparently carried through the process by the colophony present at 52 parts per hundred.

For the additional reason that carriers are excluded from the claim, the '796 reference does not anticipate the claims 1 – 6, 8 – 21.

### **III. US Patent 5,437,688 as an anticipating reference.**

A. Homogeneous Precipitate does not Anticipate Mixture having Discrete Component(s).

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<sup>2</sup> *Compendium of Chemical Terminology*, Blackwell Scientific Publications, Oxford, 1987. "Carrier a substance in appreciable amount which, when associated with a trace of a specified substance, will carry the trace with it through a chemical or physical process."

Applicant is not unaware that the Board has previously applied 37 CFR § 41.41(a)(2) as a basis to disregard support provided for the first time to the Board. In this rehearing request the Board may reach the same result by basing its decision on 37 CFR § 41.52(a)(1).

If the Board asserts that the Board may by adoption of a rule restrict the Applicant's freedom to fully respond to a new argument, then applicant submits that the Board's rule 37 CFR § 41.52(a)(1), as so applied, is constitutionally infirm. "When government agencies adjudicate or make binding determinations which directly affect the legal rights of individuals, it is imperative that those agencies use procedures which have traditionally been associated with the judicial process." *Hanna v. Larche*, 363 U.S. 420, 442 (1960).

Applicants submit that at a minimum, 'procedures traditionally associated with the judicial process' includes a right to fully respond to the argument raised by the Board decision. Claim construction is a question of law. *Cybor Corp. v FAS Techs., Inc.*, 138 F.3d 1448, 1456 (Fed.Cir., 1998) (*en banc*). "Evidence" as to the meaning of a term of a claim, such as in this matter 'carrier', is as appropriate to bring to the attention of this Board as is any rule, statute, or controlling decision on a question of law. Any hint or suggestion that a patent applicant may not respond including reference to a supporting textbook source, by adoption of a rule or procedure, denies due process to the patent applicant.

It is urged that '688, and specifically Example 1 thereof anticipates claims 1 – 6, 8 – 21. Example 1, (and Examples 2 – 7, 10 – 22) disclose 'an aqueous dye solution'. Included in the aqueous dye solution is sodium sulfate and sodium primary phosphate.

Applicant's claims are directed to "A mixture of additives . . . . To assist in distinguishing a solution from a mixture, definitions of each are attached from *Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary*. Significant for this discussion is the fact that the solid preparations of the '688 references result from uniformly dispersed ingredients of solutions in contrast to the discrete components of the mixture of Applicant's claims. As explained above, the claims call for the molten part of the lowest melting component of: stabilizers plus pigments, and/or dyes or bleaching agents to "act as a gluing agent". Thus, components of the mixture having melting points greater than the lowest melting component retain their discrete character. In contrast, solids precipitated from the solution of '688 can expect uniform distribution of components.

B. The Precipitated Solution does not Include a Claimed "Gluing Agent".

Moreover, the '688 reference contains no disclosure, so far as Applicant can determine, of a gluing agent as called for by the claims. It is not taught, nor argued, that any component of the product of the '688 reference melts at the undisclosed temperature of the spray drying step.

#### IV. Generalized Arguments of the Board Decision.

The Board Decision adds generalized arguments not related to specific references.

A. The False Premise of "Liquified" components

The opinion of this Board would equate liquids of the cited prior art with the melt of only the lowest melting component of the claims. The Board said:



"[I]n addition to having the same ingredients in physical form, the prior art **products** and the claimed products are both made by creating liquefied mixtures of the claimed **ingredients**, and then processing those ingredients into a solidified granular form."

Board Opinion, p. 13 (emphasis supplied)

This statement of the Board is not supported. The Board states that the ingredients of the claims are "liquified". (The applied reference, '688, describes its 'liquification' as "a solution".) The claims call for "the partial or total melting of the lowest-melting of said components". Thus, the statement by this Board that the components of the claims are "liquified" is false. The claims call for 'liquifaction' of all or part of "the lowest-melting of said components". Other component(s) of the claims remain un-"liquified".

Since the premise on which the Board's conclusion that the claims are anticipated by the '688 reference fails, the conclusion likewise is erroneous, and must be withdrawn.

B. Solid Granules Does Not Equate to "the Same Product".

A further fallacy of the statement quoted above concerns the physical state of matter of the granules. While the resulting granules have the same "physical form", i.e., granular solid, that is not sufficient to meet the test of *In re Thorpe*, 777 F.2d 695, 697, 227 USPQ 964, 966 (Fed. Cir., 1985), that the products made by two processes be "the same". A substantially homogeneous distribution of components precipitated from solution, is not "the same as" the discrete components of Applicant's claims glued by the lowest melting component of the mixture. For this reason as well, the conclusion of anticipation must fail.

C. Spatial Relationship of Dried Solids of Aqueous Solutions vs the Claimed Melt of the Lowest Melting Ingredient.

The Board concluded that granular products prepared from aqueous solutions would have "the same spatial relationship" as the claimed melt of the lowest melting ingredient. Opinion, p.

13. Applicant rejects this conclusion as illogical, irrelevant, and unsupported.

1. "The Same Spatial Relationship" Finding is Not Supported

First this conclusion finds no support in the factual record: the references.

2. Board Fact Findings Must be Supported on the Record.

*Ex parte* appeals, like contested matters, are considered by the Federal Circuit "on the record". 35 USC 144. In the context of a contested case, the Federal Circuit held on May 14, 2007<sup>3</sup> that the Board may not base factual findings on its own expertise rather than evidence in the record. Applicant submits that when afforded the opportunity in a case, such as the instant matter that presents the issue, that the Federal Circuit will reach the same result, to wit: factual findings of this Board must be supported by the record in *ex parte* matters.

3. Undefined Terms.

So far as applicant can determine, "the same spatial relationship" is not a term of art related to the claimed invention. Moreover, the Board left the term undefined.

4. Spatial Relationship is not Conclusive.

Even if "the same spatial relationship" did exist between the cited references, and invention as claimed, that does not render the claims anticipated by the prior art. "Spatial

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<sup>3</sup> *Brand v Miller* #2006-1419, Fed. Cir., decided May 14, 2007.

relationship" is not a single property that renders the claimed mixture "the same as" the products of the references. "Spatial relationship" is not a feature recited in the claims.

5. "Spatial Relationship" is a Red Herring.


The spatial relationship of the components, if such were a defined term having relevance to the claimed invention, is at most one feature. Anticipation requires that a single prior art reference disclose each limitation of the claim. *Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co. v Johnson & Johnson Orthopaedics, Inc.*, 976 F.2d 1559, 1565, 24 USPQ2d 1321, 1326 (Fed.Cir., 1992). The standard necessary in the instant case requires that the Patent Office establish that the claimed mixture "is the same as" the product of the '254 reference.

For the reasons stated, the '688 reference does not anticipate the claims 1 – 6, 8 – 21.

**Relief Requested**

Applicant seeks by this Rehearing:

- 1) withdrawal of all anticipation rejections pursuant to 35 USC §102(b) over all references of record;
- 2) appropriate extension of the patent term from the ordinary term of 20 years from filing date 35 USC §154(a)(20, resulting for the delay caused by this appeal. 35 USC §154(b)(1)(C)(iii),
- 3) affirmance of the claims according to the attached and the Amended Claims Appendix submitted with Applicant's Reply Brief.

  
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### Claims Appendix

1. A mixture of additives for organic polymers in granular form comprising:
  - one or more stabilizers for organic polymers; plus
  - one or more organic or inorganic pigments; and/or
  - one or more dyes or bleaching agents;obtained by extrusion at a temperature capable of enabling the partial or total melting of the lowest-melting of said components, the molten part of which, on solidifying, act as gluing agent for the remaining components,  
  
said inorganic pigments being selected from the group consisting of iron oxides, carbon black, talc, China clay, barites, silicates, and sulfosilicates;  
  
said mixture being devoid of said organic polymers and carriers for said components.
2. The mixture of additives in granular form according to claim 1, wherein the stabilizers for organic polymers are selected from the group consisting of: antioxidants, ultraviolet-ray and light stabilizers, metal-deactivators, phosphites and phosphonites, hydroxylamines, nitrons, thiosynergizing agents, agents capable of destroying peroxides, polyamide stabilizers, basic co-stabilizers, nucleating agents, fillers and reinforcing agents, benzofuranones and indolinones.
3. The mixture of additives in granular form according to claim 2, wherein the antioxidants are selected from the group consisting of alkylated monophenols, alkylthiomethylphenols, hydroquinones and alkylated hydroquinones, tocopherols, hydroxylated thiodiphenyl ethers,

alkylidenebisphenols, benzyl compounds containing O, N or S, hydroxybenzylated malonates, aromatic hydroxybenzyl compounds, triazine compounds, benzylphosphonates, acylaminophenols, esters of  $\beta$ -(3,5-di-t-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionic acid with monohydric or polyhydric alcohols, esters of  $\beta$ -(5-di-t-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionic acid with monohydric or polyhydric alcohols, esters of  $\beta$ -(3,5-dicyclohexyl-4-hydroxyphenyl) propionic acid with monohydric or polyhydric alcohols, esters of 3,5-di-t-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl acetic acid with monohydric or polyhydric alcohols, amides of  $\beta$ -(3,5-di-t-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionic acid, ascorbic acid, and aminic antioxidants.

4. The mixture of additives in granular form according to claim 2, wherein the ultraviolet ray and light stabilizers are selected from the group consisting of derivatives of 2-(2'-hydroxyphenyl)benzotriazoles, derivatives of 2-hydroxybenzophenones, esters of benzoic acids optionally substituted, acrylates, nickel compounds, sterically hindered amines and their N-alkoxy derivatives, oxamides, and 2-(2-hydroxyphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine.

5. The mixture of additives in granular form according to claim 2, wherein other additives are present selected from the group consisting, of plasticizers, lubricants, emulsifying agents, rheological additives, catalysts, slip agents, optical brighteners, flame-retardants (bromurates, chlorurates, phosphorates and phosphorous/halogen mixtures), antistatic agents, and blowing agents.

6. The mixture of additives in granular form according to claim 1, wherein the organic pigments are selected from the group consisting of organic pigments of the azo type,

azomethines, anthraquinones, perilenes, dioxazines, thioindigo reds, quinacridones, phthalocyanines, blue indanthrones, carbazoles, isoindolinones, isoindolones, benzimidazolinones, and their metal salts.

7. (Cancelled)

8. The mixture of additives in granular form according to claim 1, wherein the dyes or bleaching agents, are soluble, insoluble or slightly soluble in water.

9. The mixture of additives in granular form according to claim 8, wherein the dyes which are soluble in water are selected from the group consisting of acid dyes, aminoketones, ketone-imines, methines, nitrodiphenylamines, quinolines, aminonaphthoquinones, coumarins, anthroquinones, and azo dyes .

10. The mixture of additives in granular form according to claim 9, wherein the dyes which are soluble in water contain one or more anionic groups soluble in water.

11. The mixture of additives in granular form according to claim 8, wherein the dyes are soluble in water are selected from the group consisting of salts, metal halides, anthraquinones, phthalocyanines, diarylmethane and triarylmethane; methine, polymethine and azomethine; thiazoles, ketone-imines, acridines, cyanines, nitro dyes, quinolines, benzimidazoles, xanthenes, azines, oxazines, thiazines and triazines which have at least one quaternary nitrogen in the molecule.

12. The mixture of additives in granular form according to claim 1, wherein the dyes which are insoluble or slightly soluble in water are selected from the group consisting of dyes containing sulfur, disperse dyes and vat dyes.

13. The mixture of additives in granular form according to claim 12, wherein the disperse dyes are selected from the group consisting of nitro dyes, aminoketones, ketone-imines, methines, polymethines, diphenylamines, quinolines, benzimidazoles, xanthene, oxazines, aminonaphthoquinones, and coumarins which do not contain carboxylic acid or sulfonic acid groups.

14. The mixtures of additives in granular form according to claim 12, wherein the vat dyes are those applied to fabrics in dispersed solid form and, after development, are still present in a form which is insoluble in water.

15. Use of the mixtures of additives according to any of the previous claims in the stabilization and dyeing of organic polymers.

16. Polymeric compositions containing an organic polymer and an effective quantity of one of the mixtures of additives according to any of the previous claims.

17. End-products obtained from the processing of the polymeric compositions according to claim 16.



18. The mixture of claim 10, wherein said anionic groups soluble in water are selected from the group consisting of carboxylic acid groups, sulfonic acid groups, and salts of said carboxylic and sulfonic acid groups.
19. The mixture of claim 18, wherein said salts are selected from the group consisting of lithium, sodium, potassium and ammonium salts.
20. The mixture of claim 11, wherein said salts which are dyes soluble in water are selected from the group consisting of chlorides, sulfates, metasulfates and -- onium chlorides, and said metal halides which are dyes soluble in water are tetrachlorozincates of azo dyes.
21. The mixture of claim 13, wherein said disperse dyes are selected from the group consisting of anthraquinones and azo dyes.

International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry

# Compendium of Chemical Terminology

IUPAC RECOMMENDATIONS

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## CARBOCATION

The term was proposed as a replacement for the traditional usage of the name *carbonium ion*.

To avoid ambiguity, the name should not be used as the root for the systematic nomenclature of carbocations. The corresponding difficulty confused carbonium ion nomenclature for many years. For example, the term "ethyl carbonium ion" has at times been used to refer either (incorrectly) to  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2^+$  or (correctly according to older rules) to  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2^+$ .

1983, 55, 1296

### CARBOCATION

A cation containing an even number of electrons in which a significant portion of the excess positive charge is located on one or more carbon atoms. This is a general term embracing *carbenium ions*, all types of *carbonium ions*, *vinyl cations*, etc. Carbocations may be named by adding the word "cation" to the name of the corresponding *radical*. Such names do not imply structure (e.g., whether three-co-ordinated or five-co-ordinated carbon atoms are present).

See also *bridged carbocation*; *radical ion*.

1983, 55, 1296

### CARBON-FURNACE

Atomizing device using heated carbon tubes.

O.B. 125

### CARBONIUM ION

The term should for the present be avoided or at least used with great care since several incompatible usages are current. It is not acceptable as the root for the systematic nomenclature of *carbocations*.

1. In most of the existing literature the term is used in its traditional sense for what is here defined as *carbenium ion*.
2. A carbocation, real or hypothetical, that contains at least one five-co-ordinate carbon atom.
3. A carbocation, real or hypothetical, whose structure cannot adequately be described by two-electron two-centre *bonds* only. (The structure may involve carbon atoms with a co-ordination number greater than five.)

1983, 55, 1297

### CARBYNE

Generic name for the species  $\text{HC}\cdot$  and substitution derivatives thereof (such as  $\text{EtO}_2\text{C}-\text{C}\cdot$ ), containing an electrically neutral univalent carbon atom with three non-bonding electrons. Use of the alternative name *methylidyne* as a generic term is not recommended.

1983, 55, 1297

### CARRIER

A substance in appreciable amount which, when associated with a

## CARRIER FREE

trace of a specified substance, will carry the trace with it through a chemical or physical process.

See also *support (of a catalyst)*.

1982, 54, (1537); see also 1976, 46, 79

### CARRIER FREE

A term describing a preparation of a *radioactive isotope* which is free from stable isotopes of the element in question.

1982, 54, (1537)

### CARRIER GAS (or Eluent gas)

Gas used to *elute* the sample as it passes through the *column* in *gas chromatography*. The carrier gas together with the portions of the sample present in this phase constitutes the *mobile phase*.

O.B. 65 and 79

### CARRIER, HOLD BACK

A *carrier* used to prevent a particular species from following other species in a chemical operation.

1982, 54, (1537)

### CARRIER, ISOTOPIC

A *carrier* which differs only in isotopic composition from the trace it has to carry.

1982, 54, (1537)

### CATALYSED REACTION

See *catalyst*.

1981, 53, (762)

### CATALYSIS

The phenomenon in which a relatively small amount of a foreign material, called a *catalyst*, augments the rate of a *chemical reaction* without itself being consumed. Cases occur with certain reactants in which the addition of a substance reduces the rate of a particular reaction, for example, the addition of an *inhibitor* in a *chain reaction* or a *poison* in a *catalytic reaction*. The term "negative catalysis" has been used for these phenomena but this usage is not recommended; terms such as *inhibition* or *poisoning* are preferred.

1976, 48, 74; see also 1983, 55, 1297

### CATALYSIS LAW

See *Brønsted relation*.

1983, 55, 1297

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par to use] 1: to use incorrectly: MISAPPLY (misused his talents)  
2: ABUSE, MISTREAT (mistreated his servants)  
mis-use \mish-'u:s, ('mis(h)-'yul-'n: incorrect or improper use  
: MISAPPLICATION  
mis-value \('mis-'val-'yu, -yu-'w) v: UNDERVALUE  
mis-venture \('mis-'ven-'cher-'n: MISADVENTURE  
mis-write \('mis-'rit-'v v: WRITE -'rit-'v; -written \-'rit-'n: -writing  
-rit-'ig: to write incorrectly  
mite \('mit-'i) n [ME, fr. OE mite akin to MD mite mite, small copper  
coin. OHG meizan to cut. OE gemad ally - more at MAD] 1  
: any of numerous small to very minute arachnids (order Acarina)  
that often infest animals, plants, and stored foods and include  
important disease vectors 2 [ME, fr. MF or MD; MF, small  
Flemish copper coin, fr. MD] a small coin or sum of money 3  
a: a very little: SIT (could be that I am a ~ prejudiced — John  
Fischer) b: a very small object or creature  
miter or mitre \('mit-'er-'n n [ME  
mitre, fr. MF, fr. L mitra headband,  
urban, fr. Gk; akin to Skt mitra  
friend] 1: a liturgical headpiece  
worn by bishops and abbots — see  
vestment illustration 2 a: a sur-  
face forming the beveled end or edge  
of a piece where a joint is made by  
putting two pieces at an angle and  
fitting them together b: MITER  
SQUARE  
miter or mitre w mitered or mitred mitering or mitring  
'mit-'er-'ig 1: to confer a miter on 2 a: to match or fit to-  
gether in a miter joint b: to bevel the ends of for making a miter  
joint — miterer \('mit-'er-'n  
miter box n: a device for guiding a handsaw at the proper angle in  
making a miter joint in wood  
miter gear n: one of a pair of interchangeable bevel gears with  
axes at right angles  
miter square n: a bevel with an immovable arm at an angle of 45  
degrees for striking miter lines; also: a square with an arm adjust-  
able to any angle  
mitrewort or mitrewort \('mit-'er-'wurt, -wurt-'n n: any of a  
genus (Mitella) of rhizomatous perennial herbs of the saxifrage  
family that bear a capsule resembling a bishop's mitre  
Mithraic \('mith-'ra-'ik ad] [Lok mithraikos of Mithras, ancient  
Pers god of light, fr. Gk Mithras, fr. OP Mithra]: of or relating to  
an oriental mystery cult for men flourishing in the late Roman  
empire — Mithraic \('mith-'ra-'ik ad] — Mithraist  
'mith-'ra-'ist n or ad]  
mithridate \('mith-'ra-'dat-'n n [YL mithridatum, fr. LL mi-  
thridatum, fr. L dogtooth violet (used as an antidote), fr. Gk mi-  
thridaton, fr. Mithridates]: an antidote against poison; esp: up-  
ecuary held to be effective against poison  
mithridatium \('mith-'ra-'dat-'i-um-'n n [Mithridates VI 163 B.C.  
king of Pontus, fr. L Mithridates, fr. Gk Mithridates, fr. the fact  
that he reputedly produced this condition in himself]: tolerance to  
a poison acquired by taking gradually increased doses of it  
miticide \('mit-'i-'sid-'n n (nuiz): an agent used to kill mites — mit-  
icidal \('mit-'i-'sid-'n ad]  
mitigate \('mit-'i-'gat-'v v -gated -gating [ME mitigen, fr. L  
mitigare, pp. of mitigare to soften, fr. mitis soft + -gare (akin to L  
agere to drive); akin to OF milt soft — more at AGENT] 1: to  
cause to become less harsh or hostile: MOLLIFY (aggressiveness  
may be mitigated or ... channeled — Ashley Montagu) 2 a: to  
make less severe or painful: ALLEVIATE b: EXTENUATE syn see  
RELIEVE 3 intensify — mitiga-tion \('mit-'i-'ga-'shan-'n n — miti-  
ga-tive \('mit-'i-'gat-'iv ad] — miti-gator \('mit-'i-'gat-'er-'n n — miti-  
ga-to-ry \('mit-'i-'ga-'tor-'i, -tor-'n ad]  
mitochondrion \('mit-'i-'kond-'ri-on-'n n, pl -dria \-'dri-'o- [NL, fr.  
Gk mitor thread + chondrion, dim. of chondros grain — more at  
GRIND] 1: any of various round or long cellular organelles that are  
found outside the nucleus, produce energy for the cell through  
cellular respiration, and are rich in fats, proteins, and enzymes —  
see CELL illustration — mitochon-dri-al \('mit-'i-'kond-'dri-'al-'n ad]  
mitogen \('mit-'i-'jo-'n n [mitosis + -gen]: a substance that induces  
mitosis — mit-to-gen-ic \('mit-'i-'jo-'n-'ik ad] — mit-to-gen-ic-ity  
'mit-'i-'jo-'n-'ik-'i-ty-'n  
mito-my-cin \('mit-'i-'mis-'in-'n n [SV mito- (prob. fr. NL mitosis) +  
-mycin]: a complex of antibiotic substances which is produced by  
a Japanese streptomycete and one form of which acts directly on  
DNA and shows promise as an anticancer agent  
mitosis \('mit-'i-'sis-'n n, pl -ses \-'ses- [NL, fr. Gk mitos thread]  
1: a process that takes place in the nucleus of a dividing cell, in-  
volves typically a series of steps consisting of prophase, metaphase,  
anaphase, and telophase, and results in the formation of two new  
nuclei each having the same number of chromosomes as the parent  
nucleus — compare MEIOSIS 2: cell division in which mitosis  
occurs — mitotic \('mit-'i-'tik ad] — mitotically \('mit-'i-'tik-'li ad]  
mitrell-house \('mit-'er-'tr-'y-'n n [F] 1: a breech-loading machine  
gun with a number of barrels 2: MACHINEGUN  
mitral \('mit-'r-'al ad] 1: resembling a miter 2: relating to, be-  
ing, or adjoining a mitral valve or orifice  
mitral valve n: BICUSPID VALVE  
mitt \('mit-'n n [short for MITTEN] 1 a: a woman's glove that leaves  
the fingers uncovered b: MITTEN 1 c: a baseball catcher's or  
first baseman's glove made in the style of a mitten 2 along: HAND  
mittens \('mit-'n n [ME mitt, fr. MF mitaine, fr. OF, fr. mite  
mitten] 1: a covering for the hand and wrist having a separate  
section for the thumb only 2: MITT 1a  
mittimus \('mit-'i-'mus-'n n [L, we send, fr. mittere to send — more  
at MITTER] 1: a warrant of commitment to prison  
mittvah \('mits-'va-'n n, pl mitzvot \-'vot-'n, -vot-'n, -vot-'n  
[Heb mitzvah] 1: a commandment of the Jewish law 2: a meri-  
tious or charitable act  
mix \('mik-'s v [ME mixen, back-formation fr. mixte mixed, fr.  
MF, fr. L mixtus, pp. of miscere to mix; akin to Gk miknysmai to  
ed] w 1 a: (1) to combine or blend into one mass (2) to



miter joints: 1 plain, 2 milled, 3 rabbeted square

combine with another b: to bring into close association (~ busi-  
ness with pleasure) 2: to form by mixing components (~ a drink  
at the bar) 3: CONFUSE — often used with up (~ things up in  
his eagerness to speak out — Irving Howe) ~ w 1 a: to become  
mixed b: to be capable of mixing 2: to enter into relations  
: ASSOCIATE 3: CROSSBREED 4: to become involved: PARTICI-  
PATE (decided not to ~ in politics) — mixable \('mik-'s-'bal ad]  
syn MIX, MINOLE, COMMINGLED, BLEND, MERGE, COALESCE, AMALGAM-  
ATE, FUSE shared meaning element: to combine or be combined  
into a more or less uniform whole  
mix n 1: an act or process of mixing 2: a product of mixing;  
specif: a commercially prepared mixture of food ingredients (a  
cake ~) 3: MIXER 2b  
mixed \('mik-'s ad] [ME mixte] 1: combining characteristics of  
more than one kind; specif: combining features of two or more  
systems of government (a ~ constitution) 2: made up of or  
involving individuals or items of more than one kind as: made  
up of or involving persons differing in race, national origin, reli-  
gion, or class b: made up of or involving individuals of both  
sexes (~ company) 3: including or accompanied by inconsistent  
or incompatible elements (~ emotions) 4: deriving from two or  
more races or breeds (a person of ~ blood)  
mixed alphabet n: an alphabet (as in a cryptographic system)  
that has been rearranged or disordered systematically or randomly  
mixed bag n: a miscellaneous collection: ASSORTMENT  
mixed bud n: a bud that produces a branch and leaves as well as  
flowers  
mixed drink n: an alcoholic beverage prepared from a recipe call-  
ing for two or more ingredients stirred or shaken before serving  
mixed farming n: the growing of food or cash crops, feed crops,  
and livestock on the same farm  
mixed grill n: meats (as lamb chop, kidney, and bacon) and vege-  
tables broiled together and served on one plate  
mixed marriage n: a marriage between persons of different races  
or religions  
mixed-media ad]: MULTIMEDIA  
mixed nerve n: a nerve containing both sensory and motor fibers  
mixed number n: a number (as 54) composed of an integer and a  
fraction  
mixed-up \('mik-'s-'up ad]: marked by bewilderment, perplexity,  
or disorder: CONFUSED (an abandoner of husband and child, and a  
totally ~ kid — Hollis Alpert)  
mixer \('mik-'s-'er-'n n 1: one that mixes as: (1) one whose  
work is mixing the ingredients of a product (2) one who bal-  
ances and controls the dialogue, music, and sound effects to be  
recorded for or with a motion picture or television b: a con-  
tainer, device, or machine for mixing c: a game, stunt, or dance  
used at a get-together to give members of the group an opportunity  
to meet one another in a friendly and informal atmosphere —  
called also icebreaker 2: one that mixes with others as: a  
person considered as to his casual sociability (was shy and a poor  
~) b: a nonalcoholic beverage (as ginger ale) used in a mixed  
drink  
mixology \('mik-'s-'i-'lo-'ji-'n n: the art or skill of preparing mixed  
drinks — mix-ol-ogist \('mik-'s-'i-'lo-'jist-'n  
mixt abbr mixture  
mixtec \('mits-'ek, -nash-'n n, pl Mixtecs or Mixtecs [AmerSp  
mixteco] 1: a member of an American Indian people of Mexico  
2: the language of the Mixtec people  
mix-ture \('miks-'cher-'n n [MF, fr. OF mixtura, fr. L mixtura, fr. m-  
tus] 1 a: the act, the process, or an instance of mixing b: (1)  
the state of being mixed (2) the relative proportions of consti-  
tuents; specif: the proportion of fuel to air produced in a carbure-  
tor 2: a product of mixing: COMBINATION as: a portion of  
matter consisting of two or more components in varying propor-  
tions that retain their own properties b: a fabric woven of vari-  
ously colored threads c: a combination of several different kinds  
mix-up \('mik-'s-'ap-'n n 1: a state or instance of confusion (a ~  
about who was to meet the train) 2: MIXTURE 3: CONFLICT  
FIGHT  
Mizar \('mi-'zar-'n n [Ar Mizar, lit., veil, cloak]: a star of the second  
magnitude in the handle of the Big Dipper  
mizzen or mizzen \('miz-'n n [ME mizen, prob. fr. MF mizzen,  
deriv. of Ar mizzen mast] 1: a fore-and-aft sail set on the miz-  
zenmast 2: MIZZENMAST  
mizzen or mizzen \('miz-'n ad]: of or relating to the mizzenmast (~  
shrouds)  
mizzen-mast \('miz-'n, -mast-'n n: the mast aft or next aft of the  
mizzenmast in a ship  
mizze \('miz-'e-'n n [mizze, mizze, mizze] \('miz-'e-'n n [ME mizzen;  
akin to Flem mizzen to drizzle, MD mizzen, must]: to rain in  
very fine drops: DRIZZLE (standing up without in the mizzling rain  
— Helen Busby) — mizze n — mizze \('miz-'e-'n ad]  
mizzle w mizze, mizze \('miz-'e-'n n [origin unknown] chiefly  
Brit: to depart suddenly  
mk abbr 1 mark 2 marks  
Mk abbr Mark  
mks abbr meter-kilogram-second  
mktp abbr marketing  
ml abbr milliliter  
ml abbr millilambert  
MLA abbr 1 Member of the Legislative Assembly 2 Modern  
Language Association  
MLD abbr 1 median lethal dose 2 minimum lethal dose  
MLF abbr multilateral force  
Mile abbr (F) mademoiselle

a about \* kiten or further a back b baka k'oot cart  
ab out ch chin e leis f omy g gift i trip j life  
j joke y zig b flow d flaw m coin th thin th this  
k look a foot y yet yd few yd furious z vision



hemisphere and on December 22d to begin winter in the northern hemisphere

**sol-sti-tial** \sɒl-'stī-ə-, sɒl-, sɒl- / *adj* [L. solstitialis, fr. solstitium] 1 : of, relating to, or characteristic of a solstice and esp. the summer solstice 2 : happening or appearing at or associated with a solstice

**sol-u-bil-ity** \sɒl-'yū-bi-lə-ti / *n* 1 : the quality or state of being soluble 2 : the amount of a substance that will dissolve in a given amount of another substance

**sol-u-bi-lize** \sɒl-'yū-bə-'lī-zə / *v* [direct, -lizing] : to make soluble or increase the solubility of — **sol-u-bi-liza-tion** \sɒl-'yū-bə-'lī-zə-'tʃən / *n*

**sol-u-ble** \sɒl-'yū-bə / *adj* [ME, fr. MF, capable of being loosened or dissolved, fr. LL solubilis, fr. L solvere to loosen, dissolve — more at SOLVE] 1 : susceptible of being dissolved in or as if in a fluid 2 : capable of being emulsified : EMULSIFIABLE (a ~ oil) 3 : subject to being solved or explained (~ questions) — **sol-u-bi-ness** *n* — **sol-u-bly** \sɒl-'yū-bi / *adv*

**soluble glass** *n* : WATER GLASS 4

**soluble RNA** *n* : TRANSFER RNA

**sol-um** \sɒ-'lʌm / *n*, pl **sol-ia** \sɒ-'li-ə / or **sol-ums** [NL, fr. L, ground, soil] : the altered layer of soil above the parent material that includes the A- and B-horizons

**sol-us** \sɒ-'lʌs / *adv* or *adj* [L] : ALONE — often used in stage directions

**sol-ute** \sɒl-'yū-ti / *n* [L solutus, pp.] : a dissolved substance

**sol-u-tion** \sɒ-'lʌ-ʃən / *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L solutio-, solutio, fr. solutus, pp. of solvere to loosen, solve] 1 : an action or process of solving a problem 2 : an answer to a problem : EXPLANATION, SPECIF. : a set of values of the variables that satisfies an equation 3 : an act or the process by which a solid, liquid, or gaseous substance is homogeneously mixed with a liquid or sometimes a gas or solid 4 : a typically liquid homogeneous mixture formed by this process 5 : the condition of being dissolved 6 : a liquid containing a dissolved substance 7 : a bringing or coming to an end or into a state of discontinuity

**solution set** *n* : the set of values that satisfy an equation; also : TRUTH SET

**Sol-u-ti-on or Sol-u-ti-on** \sɒ-'lʌ-ʃən / *adj* [Solut, village in France] : of or relating to an upper Paleolithic culture characterized by leaf-shaped finely flaked stone implements

**sol-u-ble** \sɒl-'yū-bə / *adj* : susceptible of solution or of being solved, resolved, or explained — **sol-u-bi-ly** \sɒl-'yū-bi / *adv*

**sol-vate** \sɒl-'vāt / *v* [solvent + -ate] : a complex ion formed by the chemical or physical combination of a solute ion or molecule with a solvent molecule; also : a substance (as a hydrate) containing such ions

**sol-vate** *v* **sol-vated**; **sol-vating** *v* : to convert into a solvate ~ *v* : to become or behave as a solvate — **sol-vation** \sɒl-'vā-ʃən / *n*

**Sol-way process** \sɒl-'vā / *n* [Ernest Solway 1922 Belg chemist] : a process for making soda from common salt by passing carbon dioxide into ammoniacal brine resulting in precipitation of sodium bicarbonate which is then calcined to carbonate

**sol-v** \sɒl- / *v* **sol-v**; **sol-v**; **sol-v**; **sol-v** [ME solven to loosen, fr. L solvere to loosen, solve, dissolve, fr. sed-, se- apart + have to release — more at SECEDE, LOSE] *v* 1 : to find a solution for (~ a problem) 2 : to pay (as a debt) in full ~ *v* : to solve something (substitute the known values of the constants and ~ for x) — **sol-ver** *n*

**sol-ver-ey** \sɒl-'vən-ē / *n* : the quality or state of being solvent

**sol-vent** \sɒl-'vənt / *adj* [L solvent-, solvens, pp. of solvere to dissolve, pay] 1 : able to pay all legal debts 2 : that dissolves or can dissolve (~ fluids) (~ action of water) — **sol-vent-ly** *adv*

**sol-vent** *n* 1 : a usu. liquid substance capable of dissolving or dispersing one or more other substances 2 : something that provides a solution 3 : something that eliminates or attenuates something esp. unwanted — **sol-vent-less** \sɒl-'vənt-ləs / *adj*

**sol-vol-y-ile** \sɒl-'vɒl-ə-'sɪ / *n* [NL, fr. E solvent + -ile + NL -ylis] : a chemical reaction (as hydrolysis) of a solvent and solute that results in the formation of new compounds — **sol-vol-y-ile** \sɒl-'vɒl-ə-'sɪ / *adj*

**sol-m** \sɒ-'m / *n* [Skt; akin to Av haoma, a Zoroastrian ritual drink, Gk hyein to rain — more at SUCK] 1 : an East Indian leafless vine (*Sarcocolla acida*) of the milkweed family with a milky acid juice 2 : an intoxicating plant juice of ancient India used as an offering to the gods and as a drink of immortality by worshippers in Vedic ritual and worshiped as a Vedic god

**sol-m** *n* [NL solmat, soma, fr. Gk soma, soma body] 1 : all of an organism except the germ cells 2 : the body of an organism

**Soma-li** \sɒ-'mā-'li / *n*, pl **Soma-li** or **Soma-lis** 1 : a member of a people of Somaliland apparently of mixed Mediterranean and Negroid stock 2 : the Cushitic language of the Somali people

**Soma-li shilling** *n* : the shilling of Somalia

**so many** *adj* 1 : constituting an unspecified number (read so many chapters each night) 2 : constituting a group or pack (behaved like so many animals)

**soma-** or **soma-** *comb form* [NL, fr. Gk soma, soma body, fr. soma, soma body; akin to L sumere to swell — more at THUMB] 1 : body (somatic) 2 : soma (somatic)

**soma-tic** \sɒ-'mā-'tɪk / *adj* [Gk somatikos, fr. soma, soma] 1 : of, relating to, or affecting the body esp. as distinguished from the germ plasma or the psyche 2 : of or relating to the wall of the body : PARIENTAL 3 : MESOMORPHIC syn see BODY — **soma-ti-cally** \sɒ-'mā-'tɪ-kə / *adv*

**somatic cell** *n* : one of the cells of the body that compose the tissues, organs, and parts of that individual other than the germ cells

**soma-to-gen-ic** \sɒ-'mā-'tɪ-jən-'ɪk / *adj* : originating in, affecting, or acting through the body — compare PSYCHOGENIC

**soma-to-l-og-y** \sɒ-'mā-'tɪ-l-ə-'jɪ / *n* [NL somatologia, fr. soma + -logia -logy] : a branch of anthropology primarily concerned with the comparative study of human evolution, variation, and classifi-

cation esp. through measurement and observation — **soma-to-log-i-cal** \sɒ-'mā-'tɪ-'lɒ-'jɪ-'kəl / *adj*

**soma-to-plasm** \sɒ-'mā-'tɪ-'plāz-'əm / *n* 1 : protoplasm of somatic cells 2 : somatic cells as distinguished from germ cells — **soma-to-plas-tic** \sɒ-'mā-'tɪ-'plāz-'tɪk / *adj*

**soma-to-pleu-re** \sɒ-'mā-'tɪ-'plɛ-'rɪ / *n* [NL somatopleura, fr. soma + -pleura -pleura] : a complex layer in the embryo of a cephalopod consisting of the outer of the two layers into which the lateral plate of the mesoderm splits together with the ectoderm that sheathes it externally and giving rise to the body wall — **soma-to-pleu-ric** \sɒ-'mā-'tɪ-'plɛ-'rɪ / *adj*

**soma-to-sen-sory** \sɒ-'mā-'tɪ-'sen-(s)-rɪ / *adj* : of, relating to, or being sensory activity having its origin elsewhere than in the special sense organs (as eyes and ears) and conveying information about the state of the body proper and its immediate environment

**soma-to-trophic hor-mone** \sɒ-'mā-'tɪ-'trɒ-'fɪk / *n* [soma + -trophic] : GROWTH HORMONE 1

**soma-to-tro-pin** \sɒ-'mā-'tɪ-'trɒ-'pɪn / or **soma-to-tro-phic** \sɒ-'mā-'tɪ-'trɒ-'fɪk / *n* [soma + -trophic] : GROWTH HORMONE 1

**soma-to-type** \sɒ-'mā-'tɪ-'tɪp / *n* : body type : PHYSIQUE — **soma-to-type-ic** \sɒ-'mā-'tɪ-'tɪp-'ɪk / *adj* — **soma-to-type-i-cally** \sɒ-'mā-'tɪ-'tɪp-'ɪ-kə / *adv*

**som-ber** or **som-bre** \sɒm-'bər / *adj* [F sombre] 1 : so shaded as to be dark and gloomy 2 : of a serious mood : GRAVE 3 : of a dismal or depressing character : MELANCHOLY 4 : conveying gloomy suggestions or ideas 5 : of a dull or heavy cast or shade : dark colored — **som-ber-ly** *adv* — **som-ber-ness** *n*

**som-bre-ro** \sɒm-'brɛ-rɒ / *n*, pl **som-bros** [Sp, fr. sombro shade] : a high-crowned hat of felt or straw with a very wide brim worn esp. in the Southwest and Mexico

**som-brous** \sɒm-'brʊ-s / *adj* [F sombre] : SOM-  
BER

**som-e** \sɒm / *for 2 without stress* *adj* [ME som, fr. OE sum; akin to OHG sum some, Gk hōmē somehow, hōmōs some — more at SAME] 1 : being an unknown, undetermined, or unspecified unit or thing (~ person knocked) 2 : being one, a part, or an unspecified number of something (as a class or group) named or implied (~ gems are hard) 3 : being of an unspecified amount or number (give me ~ water) (have ~ apples) 4 : IMPORTANT, STRIKING (that was ~ party) 5 : being at least one — used to indicate that a logical proposition is asserted only of a subclass of certain members of the class denoted by the term which it modifies

**som-e** \sɒm / *pron*, *slang* or *pl* in constr 1 : one indeterminate quantity, portion, or number as distinguished from the rest 2 : an indefinite additional amount (run a mile and then ~)

**som-e** \sɒm / *adv* 1 : ABOUT (~ eighty houses) 2 : SOME-WHAT (felt ~ better)

**som-e** \sɒm / *adj* *suffix* [ME -som, fr. OE sum; akin to OHG -sum -some, OE sum some] : characterized by a (specified) thing, quality, state, or action (awesomely) (burdensome) (endless)

**som-e** *n* *suffix* [ME (northern dial.) -sum, fr. ME sum, pron., one, some] : group of (so many) members and esp. persons (four-some)

**som-e** \sɒm / *n* *comb form* [NL -soma-, soma, fr. Gk soma, soma — more at SOMAT-] 1 : body (chromosome) 2 : chromosome (monosome)

**som-e-body** \sɒm-'bɒd-ɪ / *pron* : one or some person of unspecified or indefinite identity (~ will come in)

**som-e-body** *n* : a person of position or importance

**som-e-day** \sɒm-'deɪ / *adv* : at some future time

**som-e-dest** \sɒm-'dɛst / *adv*, *archaic* : SOMEWHAT

**som-e-how** \sɒm-'haʊ / *adv* : in one way or another not known or designated : by some means

**som-e-one** \sɒm-'wʌn / *pron* : SOME PERSON : SOMEBODY

**som-e-where** \sɒm-'wɛr / *adv* : SOMEWHERE

**som-er-sault** \sɒm-'ɔr-'sɒlt / *n* [MF somersaut leap, deriv. of L super over + saltus leap, fr. saltus, pp. of salire to jump — more at OVER, SALLY] : a leap or roll in which a person turns forward or backward in a complete revolution bringing the feet over the head and finally landing on the feet — **som-er-sault** *v*

**som-er-sault** \sɒm-'ɔr-'sɒlt / *n* or *v* [by alter.] : SOMERSAULT

**som-eth-ing** \sɒm-(p)-θɪŋ / *adv* rapid or for 2 ~ *adv* *pron* 1 : some indeterminate or unspecified thing 2 : a person or thing of consequence

**som-eth-ing** *adv* 1 : in some degree : SOMEWHAT 2 : to an extreme degree (swears ~ awful)

**som-e-time** \sɒm-'tɪm / *adv* 1 *archaic* : in the past : FORMERLY 2 *archaic* : once in a while : OCCASIONALLY 3 : at some time in the future (I'll do it ~) 4 : at some not specified or definitely known point of time (~ last night)

**som-e-time** *adj* : having been formerly : FORMER, LATE

**som-e-times** \sɒm-'tɪmz / *adv* also (jam-) *adv* : at times : now and then : OCCASIONALLY

**som-e-times** *adj*, *archaic* : FORMER

**som-e-way** \sɒm-'weɪ / *adv* also **som-e-ways** \sɒm-'weɪz / *adv* : SOMEHOW

**som-e-what** \sɒm-'wɒt / *adv* also **som-e-what** \sɒm-'wɒt / *adv* : SOMEWHAT

**som-e-what** *adv* : in some degree or measure : SLIGHTLY

**som-ew-hen** \sɒm-'hwen / *adv* : SOMETIME

**som-ew-here** \sɒm-'hwer / *adv* also **som-ew-here** \sɒm-'hwer / *adv* 1 : in, at, from, or to a place unknown or unspecified (makes reference to it ~) 2 : to a place symbolizing positive accomplishment or progress (at last we're getting ~) 3 : in the vicinity of : APPROXIMATELY (~ about nine o'clock)



sombro

about	chicken	or further	a back	to take	to eat, can
ad out	ch chin	o less	o may	g gift	i trip
j joke	g sing	o flow	o flow	o cold	ch chin
ll lost	a foot	y yet	y yet	y furious	zh vision